

L 3855-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024826

in resonance circuits in a differential measurement system. The output signal, which is proportional to the difference in the voltages of the tank circuits, is fed to a microammeter with a 200-0-200 scale. A flaw in any of the channels being inspected changes the impedance of the pickup, which alters the voltage in the corresponding tank circuit, i. e. the measurement circuit is thrown out of balance. The direction of needle deflection indicates which channel has the flaw. A detailed description of the mechanical part of the instrument is given with illustrations. Operational experience with the flaw detector has shown that it is an effective tool for revealing dangerous flaws in vane channels. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *md*

L 29612-66 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWI(d)/EWI(m)/I/EWP(l)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6018716 (N) EM/JD SOURCE CODE: UR/0193/66/000/004/0030/0031

AUTHOR: Beda, P. I.; Parshin, I. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Eddy-current flaw detectors

SOURCE: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 4, 1966, 30-31

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant material, material flaw, flaw detector, eddy current flaw detector, turbine blade flaw, surface flaw, surface crack, turbine blade defect, aircraft engine, engine inspection/VDZL-64¹⁴ flaw detector, VDZL-65²⁴ flaw detector, VDL-2M²⁴ flaw detector, VDTs-1²⁴ flaw detector

ABSTRACT: Several new eddy-current flaw detectors have been developed recently at an unidentified plant. The VDZL-64 flaw detector is intended to trace surface defects, primarily fatigue cracks in parts made of nonmagnetic heat-resistant materials, such as turbine blades. It reveals surface cracks as small as 0.6 x 0.15 x 0.005 mm in size. Two opposite slots of a blade are tested simultaneously. The VDZL-65 flaw detector is similar to the VDZL-64 and has the same sensitivity, but it tests simultaneously three upper slot pairs. The VDL-2M flaw detector traces cracks in heat-resistant nonmagnetic materials with 0.5—1 m/ohm·mm² electric conductivity and in thin edges of enameled and bare turbine blades, nozzles, etc. It reveals cracks with a depth of 1 mm or more. The VDTs-1 flaw detector is a universal instrument which

Cord 1/2

UDC: 620.179.1:538.54

BEDA P.K.

LASHCHENKO, M.N., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SLAVIN, M.Ya.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; AISTOV, N.N.,
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, retsenzent; BEDA, P.K.,
inshener, retsenzent; KAPLAN, M.Ya, redaktor; PUL'KINA, Ye.A.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Reinforcement of metal structural units] Usilenie metallicheskh
konstruktsii. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhite-
kture, 1954. 154 p. (MIRA 7:10)
(Building, Iron and steel)

BEDA, S.S., assistant

Mechanical unloading of fertilizers in cotton fields. Sbor.nauch.-
issl.rab.TTI no.12:7-19 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(Dump trucks) (Farm mechanization)

BEDA, S.S., inzh.

Two-element automatic welding unit for welding with a three-phase current. Sbor.nauch.-issl.rab.TTI no.12:215-225 '61.

(Electric welding)

(MIRA 15:11)

BEDA, S.S., inzh.

What should an electrician's universal tool be like? Prom. energ.
18 no.9:20-22 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MILYAYEV, I.S.; KRICHEVSKIY, M.Ye.; BEDA, V.S.

Use of wide-cut mining machinery units in the mines of Novovolynskugol' Trust. Ugol' 36 no.8:34-35 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Trest Novovolynskugol' (for Milyayev). 2. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Krichevskiy, Beda).
(Lvov-Volya' Basin--Coal mining machinery)

BEDA, V.T.

Investigating pins of transit instruments of the Tashkent
Astronomical Observatory. Trudy Tashk.astron.obser.Ser.2

4:123-128 '54.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Transit instruments--Testing)

BEDA, V.T.

Temperature conditions in the clock cellar of the Tashkent
Astronomical Observatory. Trudy Tashk.astron.obser.Ser.2 4:
129-131 '54. (MIRA 13:4)
(Astronomical clocks)

BEDA, Ye.D.

Winding yarn from reels to bobbins on bobbin winders. Obm.tekh.
opyt. [MLP] no.36:5 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Yarn)

BEDAK, G.R.

Phosphorus fertilizers and hemp. Priroda 53 no.3:81 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lubyanykh kul'tur,
g. Glukhov, Sumskaya obl.

BEDALOVA, S.M.

Krysimum cuspidatum, a new cardiac. Trudy Vses. ob-va fiziol., biokhim.
i farm. 3:159-160 '56 (MLRA 10:4)

1. 2-ya klinika propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney Azerbaydzhanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta; zaveduyushchiy klinikoy professor M.E.
Efendiyev.

(KRYSIMUM) (CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES)

~~SECRET~~
EFENDIYEV, M.E., prof.; BEKDALOVA, S.M., kand.med.nauk (Baku)

Erysime as a cardiovascular durg. Klin.med. 35 [i.e.34] no.1
Supplement:10 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki bnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.E.
Efendiyev) Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES)

BEDALOVA S.M.

Arterial and venous pressure in the mid-Alpine climate of Shushi.
Azerb.med.shur. no.3:74-77 Nr '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Is kafedry propedertiki vnutrennykh bolezney II (sav. - prof.
M.E. Efendiyev) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni N.Narimanova.

(SHUSHI--BLOOD PRESSURE)

(ALTITUDE, INFLUENCE OF)

EFENDIYEV, M.E., prof., BEDALOVA, S.M., kand.med.nauk

Cymar in therapy in cardiac insufficiency. Azerb.med.zhur. no.5:85-88
My'58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz II kafedry propedavtiki i vnutrnnikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
M.E. Efendiyev) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.im. N. Narimanova.

(CYMARIN)

(BLOOD-CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

BFENDIYEV, M.E., prof.; BEDALOVA, S.M., kand.med.nauk; AKHUNDOV, D.K., kand.
med.nauk (Baku)

Effect of mountain conditions on arterial pressure. Klin.med.
37 no.7:59-62 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney Azerbaydzhanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.Marimanova. 2. Zasluzhennyy
dozentel' nauki Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Bfendiyev).
(BLOOD PRESSURE physiol.)
(ALTITUDE eff.)

BE DALOVA, S.M.

Basal metabolism in mountains at medium altitudes. Vop.kur.,
fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 28 no.2:105-108 Mr-Ap'63.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz kafedry propedevniki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
M.E.Efendiyev) Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i iz
Laboratorii ekologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.D.Slonim)
Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR.
(BASAL METABOLISM) (ALTITUDE, INFLUENCE OF)

BEDALOVA, S.M.

Physiological study of amn at medium altitudes in the Lesser
Caucasus following a short and a long period of acclimatization.
Opyt izuch. reg. fiziol. funk. 6:58-68 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. M.E.Efendiyev) Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki B.A. Byvazov) i laboratoriya
ekologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. -prof. A.D. Slonim) Instituta fiziologii
imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

BEDAILOVA, S.M.

State of the cardiovascular system under the conditions of
medium-altitude mountain climate in Shusha Health Resort.
Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 5 no.3:40-43 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

BEDAN, J.

"Design of a new system of reinforced-concrete halls assembled of prefabricated elements." p. 328

POZEMNI STAVBY. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, No. 6, March, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959
Unclass.

BEDANOVA, Lidiya Aleksandrovna

[Collectivization of agriculture in Archangel Province,
1927-1932] Kollektivizatsiia sel'skogo khoziaistva v Arkhangel'-
skoi oblasti, 1927-1932 gg. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1961. 56 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Archangel Province—Collective farms)

KUZEBNYY, V.S.; BEDAREV, B.P.; POLTORYKHIN, P.I.

Types of fold structures in the southwestern wing of the Aleysk anticlinorium in the Rudnyy Altai. Geol. i geofiz. no.2:86-96 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Gornometallurgicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Ust'-Kamenogorsk.

(Altai Mountains—Folds (Geology))

SERYAKOV, Ivan Maksimovich. Prinimali uchastiye: BEKAREV, G.; VETSRUMB, N.;
DOBROVOL'SKIY, V.; KAPLAN, S.; KOMZA, G.; KOROLEV, L.; KUZGINOV, K.;
PETROV, V.; SUMAKOV, M.; SMOLYANINOV, N.; USHAKOV, I.; USHAKOV, G.;
ZAYCHIK, M.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KOLONIYTSEVA,
O.I., red.; ROZEN, E.A., tekhn.red.

[The story of the tractor] Povest' o traktore. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Sovetskaya Rossiya," 1960. 318 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Tractors)

5 (3,4)
AUTHORS:

Osipov, O. A., Artemova, V. M.,
Bedarev, N. G.

SOV/79-29-3-48/61

TITLE:

Dipole Moments of the Complex Compounds of Stannic Chloride With Some Aliphatic Alcohols. XVII (Dipol'nyye momenty kompleksnykh soyedineniy khlornogo olova s nekotorymi alifaticheskimi spirtami. XVII)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3, pp 975-979 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The complex formation between stannic chloride and aliphatic alcohols had been investigated by several research workers. P. Pfeiffer synthesized compounds of the composition $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ and $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (Refs 1,2). A. Rosenheim and R. Schnabel investigated the complex compounds of the type $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{ROH}$ (Ref 3). The electric conductivity and the determination of viscosity of the system $\text{SnCl}_4 - \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ pointed to the presence of two complex compounds $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ and $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 4\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (Ref 4). A. W. Laubengayer and W. C. Smith showed by the aid of infrared absorption spectra that SnCl_4

Card 1/3

Dipole Moments of the Complex Compounds of Stannic Chloride With Some Aliphatic Alcohols. XVII

SOV/79-29-3-48/61

with C_2H_5OH leads to compound $SnCl_4 \cdot 2C_2H_5OH$ (Ref 5). R. A. Ford and H. S. Marschall confirmed the complex $SnCl_4 \cdot 2CH_3OH$ by the aid of ultraviolet and infrared spectra (Ref 6). Recently, Yu. N. Vol'nov investigated by the cryoscopic method the reaction of $SnCl_4$ with aliphatic alcohols and ascertained the presence of molecular compounds of the type $SnCl_4 \cdot 2ROH$ (Ref 7). In the present paper the authors specify the results of their determination of the dipole moments in complex compounds, which were obtained by the reaction of stannic chloride with methyl-, n.butyl, isobutyl, and isoamyl alcohol, from the composition $SnCl_4 \cdot 2ROH$ and $[SnCl_3 \cdot OR \cdot OHR]_2$. On the basis of the dipole moment values of all mentioned complex compounds a cis-structure can be ascribed to them. It was shown that their dipole moments do not depend on the length of the alcohol radical. The dipole moments of the following complex compounds were determined:

Card 2/3

Dipole Moments of the Complex Compounds of Stannic Chloride with Some Aliphatic Alcohols. XVII

SOV/79-29-3-48/61

$[\text{SnCl}_3 \cdot \text{OC}_2\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{OHC}_2\text{H}_5]_2$, $[\text{SnCl}_3 \cdot \text{OC}_4\text{H}_9 \cdot \text{OHC}_4\text{H}_9\text{-n}]_2$,
 $[\text{SnCl}_3 \cdot \text{OC}_4\text{H}_9 \cdot \text{OHC}_4\text{H}_9\text{-iso}]_2$, and $[\text{SnCl}_3 \cdot \text{OC}_5\text{H}_{11} \cdot \text{OHC}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{-iso}]_2$.
 The transition from $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{ROH}$ into $[\text{SnCl}_3 \cdot \text{OH} \cdot \text{OHR}]_2$ is
 accompanied by a marked decrease in polarity. There are
 10 tables and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov-na-Donu State University)

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1958

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/005/033/112
B151/B101

AUTHORS: Ratovskaya, A. A., Bedarev, N. G., Kisilev, B. A.
TITLE: Polarographic determination of elemental sulfur, H_2S ,
mercaptans and sulfides in straight-run distilled gasolines
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 172, abstract
5D187 (Sb. "Khimiya seraorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya
v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh. v. 4". M., Gostoptekhizdat,
1961, 75-81)

TEXT: A polarographic method is developed for the determination of
elemental sulfur, H_2S and mercaptans from one sample using a fast-dripping
Hg electrode ($\tau = 1$ sec. at 1v) with a background of 0.025 N H_2SO_4 in a
mixture of C_6H_6 - CH_3OH - CH_3COCO_3 (55 : 30 : 15 by volume). There is
also developed a method for determining sulfide S on a Pt anode using
automatic depolarization of the anode (RZhKhim., 1961, 16M131) with a
background of 0.1N HCl in a mixture of CH_3OH - $n-C_3H_7OH$ - $n-C_6H_{12}$

Card 1/3

S/081/62/000/035/033/112

Polarographic determination of elemental ...B151/B101

(10 : 40 : 50 by volume). Elemental S forms a wave with $E_{1/2} - 0.29$ v (relative to a saturated calomel electrode). The height of the wave is proportional to the concentration of the S within a range of $1 \cdot 10^{-2} - 6 \cdot 10^{-4} \%$. The sensitivity of the method is $5 \cdot 10^{-5} \%$. H_2S forms 2 waves, at -0.2 and $+0.16$ v. For a quantitative measurement it is recommended that the first wave be used, since the second is only poorly reproducible. The H_2S and mercaptan waves, when they are both present together, coincide with one another and their separate determination is not always possible, even with derivative polarography. Disulfides, thiophene, aromatic and aliphatic sulfides on a background of 0.025 N H_2SO_4 do not form waves. The aliphatic sulfides, thiophene and its derivatives, on a Pt anode and a background of 0.1 N HCl form reproducible waves at $+0.8 - +0.9$ v. The sensitivity of the determination of S is 0.002% by weight. It is shown that the method of differential oscillographic polarography (RZhKhim., 1960, no. 2, 4557; 1961, 18Ye24) is applicable to the determination of free S in gasoline

Card 2/3

S/081/62/000/005/033/112

Polarographic determination of elemental...B151/B101

kerosene fractions. The sensitivity of the method is $1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ % by weight.
As a background one of the following is recommended: 0.04 M.
 H_2SO_4 solution in glacial CH_3COOH , 0.05 M. H_2SO_4 solution in CH_3COCH_3 ,
0.04 M. H_2SO_4 solution in CH_3OH or 0.04 M. CH_3COONH_4 solution in
glacial CH_3COOH . [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

BEDAREV, S. A., Cand Biol Sci--(diss) "Dynamics of the yield of
herbages of basic types of pastures of the Sary-Ishik-Otrau Desert."
Alma-Ata, 1959. 18 pp (Kazakh State U in S. M. Kirov). 150 copies
(KL, 37-59, 107)

22

BEDAREV, S.A.

Dynamics of yields and chemical composition of pasture vegetation in the Sary-Ishik-Otrau Desert (area adjoining the Ili Valley). Trudy Inst.bot.AN Kazakh.SSR 6:74-98 '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

(Sary-Ishik-Otrau--Pastures and meadows)

BEDAREV, S.A.

Transpiration of certain plants in the semidesert climate of Central
Kazakhstan, Izv. AN Kazakh SSR, Ser. Bot. i pochv. no. 1:101-109 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)
(Kazakhstan--Plants--Transpiration)

BEDAREV, S.A.

Regeneration of certain types of pastures by seed in the southern
Lake Balkash region. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. bot. i pochv. no.1:
67-72 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Balkash Lake region—Pastures and meadows)

BEDAREV, S.A.

Transpiration of some halophytes in connection with the water-salt
Balance of soils in Bet-Pak-Dala. Izv.AN Kaz.Ser.bot.i pochv.
no.1:48-61 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Bet-Pak-Dala---Halophytes) (Plants---Transpiration)

BEDAREV, S.A.

Soil and botanical characteristics of the Bet-Pak-Dala station
for the study of biotic complexes. Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh.
SSR 15:92-118 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

BEDAREV, S.A.

Effect of grazing on the hayfields and pastures of the southern
Pavlodar region. Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR 18:134-146 '64

BELIYAKOV, R.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SERGIYEVSKIY, V.P., dotsent; ZOTKIN, I.A.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; TIMOFEYEV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHRAPOV, A.Ya.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; APON'KIN, V.A., inzh.; HEDEAREV, V.I., inzh.;
MATVEYENKO, I.S., inzh.

"Foundry alloys" by P.P. Zhevtunov. Reviewed by R.S. Belyakov and
others. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 2 no.4:157-161 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut (for Belyakov).
2. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for all except Belyakov).
(Foundry machinery and supplies) (Alloys)
(Zhevtunov, P.P.)

BEDAREV, V.I., inzh.; SERGIYEVSKIY, B.P., dotsent

Magnesium assimilation by cast iron. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.
met. 2 no.5:97-100 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Rekomendovano kafedroy
litoynogo proizvodstva Sibirskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta.
(Cast iron—Metallurgy)

BEDAREV, V.I.

Characteristics of the process of preparing in vacuum iron-carbon alloys containing magnesium. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.
4 no.8:129-136 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Cast iron--Metallography) (Vacuum metallurgy)

KHRAPOV, A.Ya.; BEDAREV, V.I.

Undercooling of magnesium-treated cast iron. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.10:131-136 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Cast iron—Metallurgy)

KHRAPOV, A.Ya.; BEDAREV, V.I.

Behavior of magnesium cast iron components held in liquid state.

Lit.proizv. no.4:16-18 Ap '63.

(MIA 16:4)

(Cast iron—Analysis)

(Liquid metals—Analysis)

BEDAREV, V.I.; KHRAPOV, A.Ya.

Possibility of magnesium diffusion in cast iron. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.12:171-177 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

KHRAPOV, A.Ya.; BEDAREV, V.I.; Primal uchastiye KLIMINSKIY, Ye.V.

Effect of ferrosilicon additions on the crystallization of magnesium
cast iron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 6 no.10:134-138
'63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

KHRAPOV, A. Ya.; BEDAREV, V.I.; BATURIN, V.G.

Spectral determination of magnesium in cast irons. Zav. lab.
30 no.6:706 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

BEDAREV, V.I., inzh.; KHIRAPOV, A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; BAZHENOV, B.M.,
inzh.

Stability of the results of inoculating magnesium into cast iron.
Vest.mashinostr. 44 no.12:57-59 D '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

BEDAREV, V.I., inzh.

Effect of temperature and pressure on magnesium assimilation by
cast iron. Lit. proizv. no.9:9-11 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

KHRAPOV, A.Ya.; BEDAREV, V.I.; BAZHENOV, B.M.

Feeding castings with high-strength iron. Lit. proizv. no.9:40
S '64. (MIRA 18:10)

AGRINSKIY, K.M., inzh.; BEDAREVA, O.P.; KOSTINA, N.V.

Calculation of high pressure systems with the use of a computer.
Trudy VNIIGidrouglia no.3:50-53 '63 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruk-
torskiy Institut dobychi uglya gidravlicheskim sposobom.

BRDAY, A.S.

"Wheat"

Est. v. shkole no. 2, 1952

ADAY, Y.S.

Wheat

"Work of fifth graders with wheat."
Est. v skole, No. 3, 1952

1. BEDAY, V. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Khamidov, Khashshaf Rizaevich
7. Work of the teacher K. R. Khamidov, Est. v. shkole N_o. 1 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

BEDAY, V.S.

Preparing students of grade 5 for experimental work on the school
plot. Biol. v shkole no.5:35-42 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Omskiy oblastnoy institut usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley.
(Ol'gino--Botany--Study and teaching) (Tomatoes)

L 22777-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/ENP(t)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6009716

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/004/0173/0177

AUTHOR: Andronikashvili, E. L.; Bedbenova, D. S.; Politov, N. G.; Tsakadze, D. S.

40
39
B

ORG: Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR (Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR)

TITLE: Scattering of cold neutrons in irradiated KBr and NaCl crystals

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 4, 1966, 173-177

TOPIC TAGS: neutron scattering, sodium chloride, potassium bromide, single crystal, Gamma irradiation, crystal defect

ABSTRACT: In view of the current interest in the scattering of neutrons in irradiated alkali-halide single crystals, the authors irradiated KBr and NaCl single crystals with gamma rays from the In-Ca radiation loop in the reactor of the Georgian Academy Physics Institute. The dose rate was 0.8×10^6 r/hr. Before irradiation the crystal was cooled and placed in the path of a monochromated beam of neutrons. The resolution was 25% in terms of the wavelength, which ranged from 1 to 12 Å. The maximum background was 0.08 neut/cm². The sample thicknesses (6.3 mm for KBr and 2.2 mm for NaCl) were optimal from the point of view of the procedure for measuring neutron transparency;

Card 1/2

L 22777-66

ACC NR: AP6009716

the transmission was 0.6—0.9 in the indicated wavelength interval. To suppress the inelastic scattering of neutrons by thermal lattice vibrations, the experiment was carried out at liquid-air temperature. The intensity of the neutron beam passing through the irradiated crystal was compared with the intensity through the same crystal prior to irradiation. Neutron scattering maximum was observed at wavelengths between 5 and 8 Å. The height of the maximum increased in proportion to the irradiation time. A similar curve was obtained also for 20 hours' exposure, but the measurement error was quite large. The scattering of neutrons by defects in irradiated crystals is even more strongly pronounced in NaCl crystals. The preliminary experiments have shown that at wavelengths corresponding to the maximum on the curve, the intensity of the neutrons scattered at an angle increases somewhat. To check whether the observed effect is connected with the occurrence of color centers in the irradiated single crystals of the alkali-halide salts, the concentration of F and M centers was measured in the wavelength interval 220—1000 nm. It was found that the maximum concentration of F-centers is $7 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, and the number of M centers is much lower. Such small concentrations cannot explain the observed change in neutron transmission. The authors thank Professor Yu. M. Kagan for interest in the work and valuable discussions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

[02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4229
Card 2/2 BK

BEDCHER, A.Z.

Determination of the actual porosity of sandy-siltstone
collectors based on the resistance of the flow zone. Prikl.
geofiz. no.30:179-191 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Electric prospecting)

(Silt)

(Porosity)

ALADATOV, G.M.; BEDCHER, A.Z.; GROSSGEYM, V.A.; POPOV, V.K.

Practice of complex studying thinly alternating flysch-type reservoir
rocks in the western Kuban. Trudy KF VNII no.1:202-221 '59.

(MIRA 16:9)

(Kuban—Oil sands—Permeability)

BEDCHER, A.M.; YEREMINA, A.S.; STOLOVITSKIY, B.M.

Geology, and oil and gas potentials of the Kurchanskaya test area.
Trudy KF VNI no. 4:267-284 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Krasnodar Territory--Petroleum geology)
(Krasnodar Territory--Gas, Natural--Geology)

BEDCHER, A.Z.

Using an electric thermometer for determining the fracture location
resulting from hydraulic fracturing in thinly layered reservoir
rocks. Neft. khoz. 38 no.12:29-34 D '60. (MIRA 14 4)
(Oil wells—Hydraulic fracturing)

BEDCHER, A.Z.; MALETSKAYA, T.S.

Opening up lower Eocene and Paleocene reservoir strata in the
Kaluga and Novodmitrievka oil-producing areas by the use of
bullet and cumulative perforators. Razved. i prom. geofiz.
no. 34:59-69 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Krasnodar Territory--Oil well shooting)

BEDCHER, A.Z.; YEREMINA, A.S.; STOLOVITSKIY, B.M.

Distribution of oil and gas potentials of upper Miocene reservoir
rocks in the western Kuban trough based on logging data. Trudy
KF VNII no.6:91-105 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Kuban-Azov Lowland--Oil well logging)
(Kuban-Azov Lowland--Gas well logging)

ALADATOV, G.M.; BEDCHER, A.Z.; NIKIFOROV, B.M.; STOLOVITSKIY, G.M.;
SHARDANOV, A.N.

Boundary of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic in the Yeisk-Berezan' region
of the Scythian Platform. Trudy KF VNII no.6:113-121 '61.

(Krasnodar Territory--Geology, Structural)
(MIRA 15:2)

BEDCHER, A.Z.; MATYUKHIN, A.F.; STOLOVITSKIY, B.M.

Reservoir rocks of the Albian gas-bearing horizon in the Yeisk-Berezan' region of the Scythian Platform. Trudy KF VNII no.6:260-276 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)
(Krasnodar Territory--Gas, Natural--Geology)

BEDCHER, A.Z.

Correlation of thin-layered reservoirs. Trudy KP VNII no.7:6-19
'61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Akhtyrskoye-Bugundyr region—Oil well logging, Electric)

BEDCHER, A.Z.; OBUKHOV, O.K.

Study of water-oil contacts in Akhtyrskoye-Bugundyr type pools.
Trudy KF VNII no.7:28-39 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Akhtyrskoye-Bugundyr region--Oil reservoir engineering)

BEDCHER, A.Z.; AMELIN, I.D.

Selective tapping of thin interlayers in producing horizons of
the Akhtyrskoye-Bugundyr field. Trudy KF VNII no.7:51-60 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)
(Akhtyrskoye-Bugundyr region—Oil fields—Production methods)

FEDCHER, A.Z.

Using an electric thermometer for isolating absorption interlayers
in water injection wells. Trudy KF VNII no.7:139-143 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Akhtyrskoye-Bugundyr region—Oil fields—Production methods)
(Thermometry)

BEDCHER, A.Z.; YEREMINA, A.S.; SHIMANSKAYA, N.M.

Distribution of reservoir rocks and the characteristics of
Lower Pontian formation waters in the western Kuban
trough based on data from the geophysical observation of
wells. Trudy KF VNII no.10:242-251 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Kuban Lowland—Oil sands)
(Kuban Lowland—Oil field brines)

BUDCHER, A.Z.

Electric anisotropy of clays and its geological significance.
Trudy KF VNII no.10:235-241 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Clay—Electric properties)

BEDCHER, A.Z.; VALUYSKIY, A.A.; KISLITSYNA, Ye.A.

Artificial fracturing of Miocene carbonate rocks and its effect on
the results of geophysical studies of wells. Geol. нефти i gaza 6
no.11:54-58 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

BEDCHER, A.Z.; OBUKHOV, O.K.; AMELIN, I.D.

Investigating the nonuniformity of the 4th Maeotic horizon of the
Anastasiyevka-Troitskoye field in relation to its development. Trudy
KF VNII no.11:208-225 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

BEDCHER, F. S.

Bedcher, F. S., Engineer, and Lomakin, A. A., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences. Determination of Pump Rotor Critical Speeds with Consideration of Forces Developed in the Shaft Packings
page 249

This article deals with determination of pump rotor critical speeds taking into account the effect of hydrodynamic forces developed in the pump packings. The authors present theoretical and experimental methods for determining forces developed in the packings, and give equations for determination of rotor vibration frequency. There are two Soviet references.

Steam and Gas Turbine Construction, Moscow Mashgiz, 1957, 351 pp.

BEDCHER, F. S.,

Bedcher, F. S., and Rotner, I. S., Engineers. Method of Determining
Universal (General) Characteristics of a Pump page 270

This article deals with approximate method for determining universal (general) characteristics of a pump using special interpolation formula. The authors state that this method is very useful in determining characteristics for multistage compressors on the basis of experimental data for a single stage.

Steam and Gas Turbine Construction, Moscow Mashgiz, 1957, 351 pp.

BEDCHER, F.S., inzh.; LOMAKIN, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk.

Determining the critical number of pump rotor revolutions taking
into consideration forces originated in packings. [Trudy] IMZ
no. 5:249-269 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

(Pumping machinery)

BEDCHER, F.S., inzh.; RATNER, I.S., inzh.

~~Methods for determining general characteristics of compressors.~~
[Trudy] IMZ no. 5:270-274 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Compressors)

BEDCHER, F.S., inzh.; CHERNIN, Kh.N., inzh.

Calculating the variable duty of a gas turbine installation
with a split shaft. *Energomashinostroenie* 6 no.2:9-11 *F*
'60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Gas turbines)

S/114/61/000/002/001/007
E194/E255

AUTHORS: Bedcher, F. S. and Reznichenko, V. Ya., Engineers
TITLE: Rig Tests of Full-Scale Compressors of the Leningrad Metal Works
PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1961, No. 2, pp. 1-5
TEXT: In modern gas turbines 60 or 70% of the turbine output is expended in driving the compressors; accordingly, compressor efficiency is very important and must be studied carefully. It is also important to study the reliability of the machines during factory rig tests because blade failure in axial compressors is usually due to vibration effects. The IMZ has developed a works rig for studies of this kind. Drive is provided by a steam turbine, so that the speed range is wide. The rig is equipped for a closed circuit operation, the intake and delivery pipes being connected to an air cooler, whilst a circuit consisting of compressor, air lines and cooler is connected to the works' compressed-air system operating at a pressure of between 3 and 5 atm and to a group of steam ejectors. By changing over from the open system to the closed the capabilities of the rig were extended and it was

Card 1/ 7

S/114/61/000/002/001/007
S194/E255

Rig Tests of Full-Scale Compressors of the Leningrad Metal Works

possible to test compressors with an inlet pressure of 3 to 5 atm. When operated in closed circuit the rig could test compressors under conditions closely approaching those of service and could also be used to solve a number of special problems, for instance those associated with the influence of air density. This article describes the results of tests on two compressors, one for low and one for high pressure which were described in an article by M. I. Grinberg and others in *Energomashinostroyeniye* No. 6, 1956. The test programme included: Taking universal characteristics, i.e. determining the compression and efficiency of the compressor at various outputs and speeds; detailed investigation of the operation of individual stages and of the aerodynamic properties of the inlet and discharge pipework; an investigation of the influence of density or Reynolds number on the characteristics of compressor and stages; study of the behaviour of the compressor under various different conditions; and determination of the dynamic stresses in the blades and the influence of air density on their magnitude. The measurements that are made in the course of the test are

Card 2/ 7

S/114/61/000/002/001/007
E194/E255

Rig Tests of Full-Scale Compressors of the Leningrad Metal Works enumerated. Fig. 2 shows the universal characteristics of the two compressors in dimensionless co-ordinates namely, the relative volumetric outputs and the relative speeds. It will be seen that the efficiency of the low-pressure compressor is high, being of the order of 90%, and the compression ratio ϵ obtained in the tests is 7% greater than the rated value. The high-pressure compressor has the relatively high efficiency of 86% and the compression provided is adequate. It is found that the experimental characteristics lie appreciably above the calculated characteristics, though the difference is not so great at low speeds. The method of calculating the characteristics of the low-pressure compressor is explained and the possible causes of difference between the calculated results and experiment are discussed. It is attributed to basing the design on test results from model stages without adequate allowance for the circumstance that the full-scale stages can, under certain circumstances, give better results than the models. In addition, stages normally connected in series behave differently when tested separately, particularly as the speed is

Card 3/7

S/114/61/000/002/001/007
E194/E255

Rig Tests of Full-Scale Compressors of the Leningrad Metal Works altered. This is mainly because of distortion of the inlet velocity distribution. It is of practical importance to determine the range of stable operation of compressors and particular attention was paid to this point in carrying out the tests. The limit was set when pressure pulsations were observed on the customary instruments, usually accompanied by a characteristic sound. Agreement between calculated and experimental zones of stability was very good. The comparison was then made between figures obtained for the static pressure-drop in the inlet duct and for the restoration of static pressure in the discharge duct, the figures being obtained on the one hand in the wind tunnel of the steam turbine laboratory and on the other, from tests on the rig. In the case of the low-pressure compressor there was a certain divergence, the resistance being 17% higher than expected on the intake side and somewhat lower than expected on the discharge side. In the case of the high-pressure compressor, the large number of stages and the corresponding divergence from the accurate conditions of the modelling made greater differences likely.



Card 4/7

S/114/61/000/002/001/007
E194/E255

Rig Tests of Full-Scale Compressors of the Leningrad Metal Works

Comparison of the model and full-scale characteristics by groups of stages shows that the pressure characteristics of a four-stage model compressor lies below the pressure characteristics of a group of four stages of the full-scale machine, the difference being 13% under rated conditions. In this case too a scale effect was found. During closed-circuit tests the inlet conditions could range from a pressure of 3.5 atm to a vacuum of 0.4 atm and so it was possible to investigate the influence of the Reynolds number on the aerodynamic characteristics of the compressor. The results were found to be in good agreement with published data. The results of investigations of vibration and dynamic stresses in the compressors have been described in an article by L. S. Ryzhkova (Ref. 9). The following conclusions are drawn from the work. With the equipment and test methods used, the factory rig could test full-scale compressors to compare their parameters with the specified requirements. It was shown that the high and the low-pressure compressors tested are high-efficiency machines fully meeting the requirements. An investigation of the aerodynamic

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Card 5/7

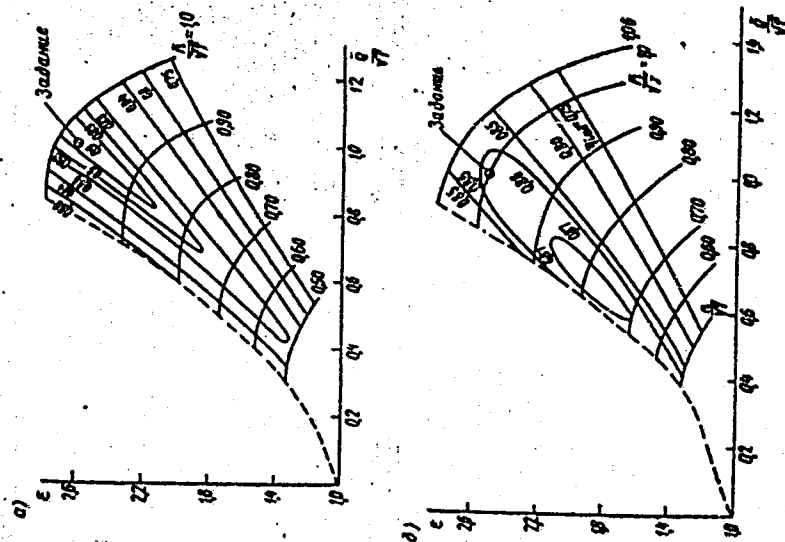
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E194/E255

Rig Tests of Full-Scale Compressors of the Leningrad Metal Works
elements of the flow parts confirmed the correctness of the assumptions made in the calculations. It was established that in transition from the model to full-scale the head developed by the compressor increases. The difference is such that it should be taken into account. Changes in Reynolds number with fixed geometrical dimensions in the range $2 \times 10^5 - 16 \times 10^5$ had no influence on the aerodynamic and vibration characteristics of the compressors investigated. There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 9 references: 8 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

Card 6/7

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E194/E255

Rig Tests of Full-Scale Compressors of the Leningrad Metal Works



Card 7/7

Рис. 2. Универсальные характеристики: а — к. н. д.; б — к. в. д.

L 10272-63 EWP(r)/EPA(b)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(v)---AFFTC/ASD/APGC---Pd-l/Pe-l
ACCESSION NR: AP3003439 S/0114/63/000/007/0029/0031

AUTHOR: Bedcher, F. S. (Engineer) 64

TITLE: Compressor blade designing and the determination of the geometrical characteristics of airfoils

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 7, 1963, 29-31

TOPIC TAGS: compressor blade design, airfoil characteristics

ABSTRACT: Three simple formulas are proposed (see Enclosure) for determining the coordinates of an airfoil for a given curvature and a maximum thickness. The application of these formulas, together with the use of a computer, made it possible to determine the coordinates of 100 airfoils within a period of five hours. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 16 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3

L 10272-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3003439

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 30Jul63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 10272-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003439

ENCLOSURE: 01

$$\bar{y}_n(\bar{x}) = \bar{y}_s(\bar{x}) - \frac{\bar{h}}{2}(\bar{x}); \quad \bar{y}_v(\bar{x}) = \bar{y}_s(\bar{x}_1) + \frac{\bar{h}}{2}(\bar{x}_1). \quad (1)$$

$$\bar{y}_n = \bar{f}_{\max} 4\bar{x}(1 - \bar{x}) - 1.19\bar{h}_{\max} \sqrt{\bar{x}(1 - \bar{x})}^{0.8}. \quad (2)$$

$$\bar{y}_v = \bar{f}_{\max} 4\bar{x}_1(1 - \bar{x}_1) + 1.19\bar{h}_{\max} \sqrt{\bar{x}_1(1 - \bar{x}_1)}^{0.8}. \quad (3)$$

Where:

$$\bar{x}_1 = \bar{x} - h(x) \sin \frac{\epsilon}{2} (\bar{x} - 0.5); \quad \bar{f}_{\max} = \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\epsilon}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{\epsilon}{2}};$$

v = cord of the airfoil;

y_n = lower coordinate of the airfoil;

y_v = upper coordinate of the airfoil;

y_s = coordinate of the airfoil's median axis;

ϵ = angle of curvature of the airfoil;

h = thickness of the airfoil.

ja/nh
Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041638

S/0114/64/056/006/0014/0019

AUTHOR: Bedcher, F. S. (Engineer)

TITLE: Frequencies and modes of vibration of compressor blades

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1964, 14-19

TOPIC TAGS: compressor, compressor blade, compressor blade vibration, compressor blade vibration frequency

ABSTRACT: A method is developed for calculating the self-vibration of a compressor blade having an arbitrary unsymmetrical profile; vibrations in the maximum-stiffness plane are allowed for, and the profile equation, borrowed from the author (Energomashinostroyeniye, 1963, no. 7) is: $h(\eta) = h_{max} A \eta^{\alpha} (1 - \eta)^{\beta}$, where h is the profile thickness, η is the relative coordinate of a point on the profile, A , α , β are the profile-shape-dependent coefficients. The blade is treated as a thin shell. V. Ritz's variational method is used in the solution of the

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041638

problem. Equations describing the blade shape (thickness, bend, twist) are set up, as well as the equations for the potential and kinetic energies of deformation. Formulas for the bar flexural mode, bar torsional mode, and plate mode of vibration are developed. Nine frequency points (215—12,167 cps) estimated and experimentally verified are reported. "The experiments were conducted in TsKTI by V. D. Gogin." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 28 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FR

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4023735

S/0114/64/000/003/0030/0032

AUTHOR: Bedcher, F. S. (Engineer)

TITLE: Methods of designing axial compressors for stationary gas-turbine plants

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1964, 30-32

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, gas turbine plant, stationary gas turbine plant, compressor, axial compressor, axial compressor design

ABSTRACT: Problems associated with the design of low- and high-pressure compressors for a GT-25-700 stationary gas-turbine power plant are considered. These specifications had to be met: air rate-of-flow, 200 kg/sec; overall compression ratio, 10; speed, 3,000 rpm; intermediate cooling. The ambient air temperature was assumed to be +17C; efficiency, 86-88%. Two compressors with roughly equal compression ratios of 3.16 were designed. The rate-of-flow at the low-pressure input was 173 m³/sec. An 8-stage low-pressure compressor

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4023735

built to the above specifications actually developed a compression ratio of 3.1 and an efficiency of 86%. The 10-stage high-pressure compressor developed a compression ratio of 3.45 and an efficiency of 0.88. It is noted that the actual machines have a higher efficiency than their simulators used in designing which is explained by the well-known "scale effect." Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: LMZ (Leningrad Metal Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 15Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR, AP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

BEDCHER, F.S., inzh.

Frequencies and oscillatory modes of compressor blades. Energo-
mashinostroenie 10 no.6:14-19 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

I. 36519-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k) IJP(c) EM/WW/JD/GD

ACC NR: AT6010820

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0086/0102

AUTHOR: Bedcher, F. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Axial compressor blade vibrations ²⁶

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut mashinovedeniya. Kolebaniya i prochnost' pri peremennykh napryazheniyakh (Vibrations and stability under variable stresses). Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1965, 86-102

TOPIC TAGS: compressor blade, vibration stress

ABSTRACT: The frequencies and modes of vibration and the stress distributions of compressor blades having arbitrary, unsymmetric profiles are theoretically investigated. Based on I. I. Meyerovich's model (Raspredeleniye napryazheniy v kompressornykh lopatkakh pri kolebaniyakh, M., Oborongiz, 1961), the blade is represented as shown in Fig. 1. The problem is solved by the Ritz method, assuming that the vibration modes are a linear combination of the vibration modes of cantilevered and free beam-strips into which the blade is axially and laterally subdivided. The problem is formulated as the solution of a minimum energy equation of the form

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial A_{mn}} - P_{mn}^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial A_{mn}} \right) = 0$$

Cord 1/3

L 36519-66

ACC NR: AT6010820

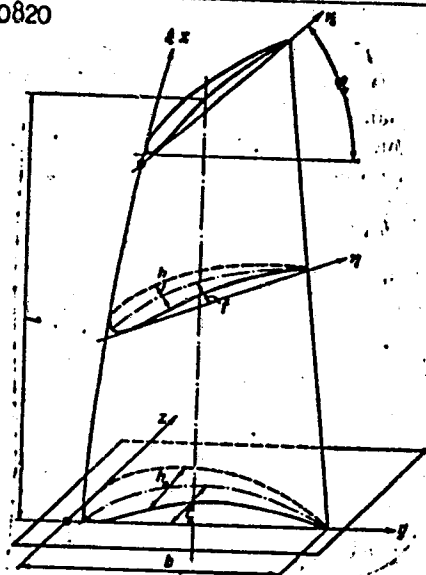


Fig. 1. Compressor blade configuration

with the blade displacement given as a series of the form

$$w = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_{mn} X_m Y_n$$

After considerable mathematical manipulation, equations are derived for finding the

Card 2/3

L 36519-66

ACC NR: AT6010820

(deformation parameters, the frequencies and corresponding vibration modes, and the stress distributions in the blade. A comparison of calculated and experimental vibration frequencies and nodal lines (on the surface) of short and long compressor blades is presented, and good agreement is demonstrated. The experiments were performed by V. D. Gogin at TsKTI. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 51 formulas, and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20, 13/

SUBM DATE: 05Aug65/

ORIG REF: 008/

OTH REF: 001

Cord 3/3/11LP

VINER, F. [Wiener, F.]; BEDE, A.; ABRAXHAM, A. [Abraham, A.]

Karyogram of mice of the inbred line C57Bl/GIF. Biul. eksp.
biol. i med. 59 no.4:103-105 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra biologii (zav. - prof. K. Seyken) Instituta meditsiny
i farmakologii, Tyrgu-Muresh, Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika.

FEDE, D.; MARSANI, F.; KORNITS, D.

A new isoquinoline ring closure reaction. V. p. 298.

MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete) Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 65, no., 8, Aug. 1960

Monthly List of East European Accession (FEAI), LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

BEDE, Imre

Losses of lubricants. Mezogasd techn 1 no.1:7 '61.

BEDE, Imre

Lubrication of Belorussian tractors. Mezogazd techn 1 no.2:6
'61.

BEDE, Lidia, dr.; L. LAKATOS, Maria, dr.; LEVENDEL, Laszlo, dr.

Use of anabolic hormones (nerobol, nerobolil) in the treatment of tuberculosis. Tuberkulózis 16 no.12:377-378 D '63.

1. Az Országos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (igazgato: Boszormenyi Miklos dr. kandidatus, tudomanyos vezeto: Foldas Istvan dr. kandidatus) es a Fovarosi Tanacs Tbc Gondozo Intezetenek (igazgato: Szakkay Antal dr.) kozlemenye.

LEVENDEL, Laszlo, dr.; VARADY, Tamas, dr.; BEDE, Lidia, dr.;
KAROLYI, Alice, dr.

* Therapeutic results in 180 alcoholic patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 16 no.8:248-251 Ag '63.

1. Az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc Intezet (igazgato: Boszormenyi Miklos dr. kandidatus, tudomanyos igazgato: Foldes Istvan dr. kandidatus) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY) (ALCOHOLISM)
(PNEUMONECTOMY) (POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS)